FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

SHIELDS'S DIVISION.

A Belayed Report of the 84th Pa. at Kernstown.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Some time ago, on looking over Vol. 12, Series 1, Part 1, of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," published by the War Department, containing the official reports of the battle of Winchester, or Kernstown, March 23, 1862, between the forces of Shields and Stonewall Jackson, I was very much surprised to find no report from my old regiment, the 84th | tually present, Pa., the only one in Kimball's Brigade not represented in the record.

The omission seemed all the more remarkable from the fact that we had taken a very prominent part in the action, losing more men killed and wounded than any regiment engaged, including among the number our intrepid commander, Col. Wm. G. Murray. I reason I could assign for its absence was that the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major-the officers apparently responsible-were not present during the battle, the former being home on leave and the later sick in camp near Winchester.

When we returned to camp on the night after the battle, the Colonel having been killed, of course the Major assumed command, the Lieutenant-Colonel returning a few days later. Not having participated in the engagement, they probably felt that they could not reasonably be expected to submit a report of an action in

which they had taken no part. I was then Adjutant of the regiment, but was other than the list of killed and wounded. After the lapse of years I can readily see that under the circumstances I, as Adjutant, should have been instructed to prepare a report addressed to the commanding officer of the regiment, to be forwarded by him to the brigade commander. I find in the volume referred to that the Acting Adjutant of one of the regiments in the division made the report for his regiment, although his commanding officer had taken part in the

Assuming this view of the matter to be the correct one, on the 5th of August last I wrote to Gen. Nathan Kimball, commander of the First Brigade and acting commander of the division on the field during the action, calling his attention to the omission, and suggesting that, even at this late date, I, as Adjutant and subsequently Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 84th, might be authorized to prepare a report, subject to his approval, to be forwarded by him to the War Department, and eventually given a place in the records. I cited many instances of reports having been filed since the war; had no report from the 84th in that action, and he could not account for its absence, as he regiment to forward one; that his own report mand of Gen. Shields, who would not wait until a more perfect one could be prepared.

given a place in the record. He says: "I well know the gallant conduct better. There was not one that fought more daringly and persistently than did yours. No regiment had better or more efficient officers than those of the 84th Pa. engaged in that battle. Col. Murray was a perfect specimen of the gagements he did not count. American officer and soldier. I admired him and loved him, and grieved over his death."

As Gen, Kimball's reply showed conclusively that no report had ever been forwarded from the regiment, I submitted the following for his approval, taken chiefly from original memoranda in my possession written shortly after

REPORT OF ADJ'T THOMAS H. CRAIG, 84TH PA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 31, 1889. Sin: In response to your communication of the Sth inst. I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the 84th Pa. in the engagement near Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862, no official report having heretofore been filed:

On the 22d the regiment was encamped about two miles north of Winchester, having returned from Strasburg on the previous day by a rapid march through the mud and rain. About 4:30 p. m. we received orders to fall in at once in heavy marching order. Leaving our half-cooked rations smoking on the fire, the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, marched hurriedly through Winchester and advanced about two miles beyond on the Btrasburg road in the direction of Kernstown. After a short balt to unsling kuspsacks, during which time we heard sharp artillery firing in front, and Gen. Shields was taken from the field wounded, we were sent to occupy a hill on the right of the road, where we lay upon our arms all night in support of a battery. At daybreak on Sunday, the 23d, no enemy appearing, we retired to a posi-tion on the left of the road and prepared to go into camp, our tents having arrived during the night. About 9:30 heavy shelling was heard in front. The regiment fell into line, and about an hour later was sent to take post on the extreme right of the division line, and about 2 p. m. was ordered to support a battery in an advanced position on a hill in the center. Here for nearly two hours we were exposed to a severe artillery fire, but without suffering any material loss. From our elevated the division, and its gallant repulse by Sullivan's our Lyon, and those nearest heard him say: Brigade. Soon after the enemy defiled along our front under cover of the woods, and took possession of a ridge commanding our right flank and threatening our rear. One of their batteries gained our immediate right and opened furiously upon us at a distance of about half a mile.

About 4 o'clock you gave us direct orders, as commander of the brigade and acting commander of the division, to charge straight up to the battery and take it if possible. The men received the order with a cheer. In column of company at full dis-tance, with bayonets fixed, we moved down the hill at a double-quick with a prolonged cheer, crossing a ravine and over a meadow under a terwith artillery. Unsupported on either flank, we kept straight on to the base of the hill, where we formed into line. Pressing steadily forward we charged up the slope, driving back the enemy's skirmishers, and at the summit received a terrific volley of musketry from the force in front of the battery. They held a strong position on the edge of a wood, behind rocks and hillocks, with an open space of about 40 yards between us. We were exposed to a withering fire from the front and a gail-ing cross-fire from the left, where a force was stationed behind a stone fence, about 100 yards from our flank, while the battery from an elevation in the rear kept pouring in deadly discharges of grape and canister. Our men were ordered to lie down, as it was almost certain destruction to remain in line under such a concentrated fire.

Col. Murray's horse was wounded, and, becoming ble, forced him to dismount. My horse was killed, and was used as a breastwork by some of the men. The beaviest fire seemed to be aimed st the color company. Its gallant leader, Capt.
Patrick Gallagher, fell dead, and Lieut. P. F.
Walsh, taking command, held his men steadily in
place until the battle was over. Color Serg't Hugh Smith was severely wounded, and four colorbearers were successively shot down. Serg't Goldsborough advanced a number of paces in front of the regiment with his colors, shouting defiance to the enemy, but was ordered back to his post, fantry regiments, and was no doubt one of the and, strange to say, was untouched. There were 30 bullet-holes in the National and 27 in the State colors, and one of the fingstuffs was shot away. Second Lieut, Charles Reem, a brave and intelligent officer, was killed. The 5th Ohio was fighting galiantly on our right, connecting with the left of Tyler's Brigade, which faced a stone wall held by the enemy. The line of the 84th and the 5th Ohio forming somewhat of an angle with that of Tyler,

We held this exposed position with an iron grip for about an hour and a half, delivering all the while a rapid and destructive fire. Many of the possible to reach by a volunteer command. I pany of Confederates like himself, to come wounded remained in the ranks. One young fellow, bieeding from a wound in the face, asked me where he should go. I pointed out the group of Burgeons operating at the foot of the hill. He turned away, but in about 10 minutes returned, his wound covered over with meistened ciay, and with months to be took by a volunteer command. I served as No. 3 during the campaign in Virginia, 1864, '5; previous to that we were in North Carolina. At one time, in the Spring of 1864, we were attacked at Spring Hill, on the banks of the Appomattox, by some rebel musket in hand be took his place in the ranks; a troops that came down from Petersburg. In splendid exemplification of the soldierly character the course of the action we entertained a very of the men of the 84th and of the hard-fighting welcome guest in the person of the brave and

Col. Murray moved constantly along the line, shouting words of command and encouragement boat Gazelle. She wanted to see the rebels, and to his men, and by his heroic example inspiring came up to the guns to satisfy her desire, and them with his own undaunted courage. The Lieu- while there actually pulled the lanyard and fired tenant-Colonel and Major were both absent. Our line was rapidly melting away, over a third one of the pieces. The presence of a lady in the of the men having been killed or wounded, when smoke of battle was to us an unusual sight, and the Colonel sent me to the left to prepare the regi- | the boys were very enthusiastic over it, and ment for a charge

"We can hold this place no longer," said he, "We must either advance or retreat, and we won't retreat." I gave his orders to the company commanders and returned to his side, With a voice that was heard above the roar of the battle he gave the order to charge, and pressing forward with uplifted sword beyond the colors, to ead the movement, a bullet went crashing through his brain, and he fell dead under the folds of the

a few moments he would have heard the tumultuous shouts that proclaimed the victory he had done so much to secure. The 14th Ind. coming up promptly and steadily on our left, poured in one tremendous volley, and with a loud cheer dashed forward with fixed bayonets, and, supported by the shattered remnant of the 84th and the 5th Ohio, drove the enemy formation. drove the enemy from our front, and the battle was virtually won. The enemy made a brief stand at the stone fence on our left, but the 13th Ind. and other regiments arriving compelled them to retire, and Tyler's Brigade at the same time charging the stone wall in their front, Jackson's whole com mand was soon in rapid retreat. Owing to our sewere losses, the heaviest of any regiment engaged, we were not in a condition to join further in the pursuit, and gathering up our dead and wounded, night about closing in, we returned to camp. The next morning the regiment moved down the Strasburg road to join the division, but received orders from Gen. Shields to return to camp, and in a few days we were sent to Berryville, and later to Win-

chester, as Provost-Guard. The regiment lost three officers and 20 men killed and two officers and 71 men wounded, many of the latter mortally; a total of 96 out of 255 engaged. A portion of the regiment having been detached for outpost duty accounts for the small number ac-

This was the first serious engagement of the regiment, but the officers and men, without exception, acquitted themselves nobly and are entitled to the highest praise for their gallant charge and their determined stand in the face of such a hot and in-

The death of Col. Murray was a severe blow to the regiment, as he had been its life and soul from its inception until his untimely death. Having served as an officer in the Mexican war, his milihad always been under the impression that a tary experience was invaluable to us when we took report had been filed, and the only possible the field. He possessed in the highest degree all the noble and manly qualities, mental and physical, which characterize the chivalrous and accomplish ed officer and soldier. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. CRAIG, Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL, Late Commanding First Brigade, Acting Commander, Shields's Division. On receipt of the above report, Gen. Kimball forwarded it to the War Department with

the following indersement: Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army with my hearty approval and earnest request that it be received and filed with other reports of that battle, and that it be given a proper place in the "Official Records of the Rebellion not called upon to furnish any official statement | as no regiment engaged in the battle fought more gallantly, and they are entitled to the highest hon ors for their services.

(Signed) NATHAN KIMBALL, Late Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brigade and Shields's Division,

I send the foregoing for publication in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, in order that the survivhistory may say of them when they are dead .-THOMAS H. CRAIG. Lieutenant-Colonel, 84th Pa., San Francisco, Cal.

ARTHUR P. LYON.

Death of the Bravest Soldier in the 15th Pa. Cav. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Oct. 17, one of your correspondents speaks of the grave of Arthur P. Lyon, in the Port Henry (N. Y.) Cemetery, and as a tribute to the memory of one of the bravest men in the 15th Pa. Cav. I send a short sketch of him and of his death at the hands of the rebel Gen. Lyon.

There was no one who served in an old regiment during the last two years of the war that some of a very recent date-in fact, during the | did not know "Pat" Lyon. Not that his real present year. I asked for this privilege as a name was Pat, but that of Arthur, by which he matter of justice to the men of the 84th, living | was known on our rolls, did not seem to fit the and dead, and their descendants, and in order to | peculiar qualities that our brave leader of the "advance" possessed. Short in stature, thick-Gen. Kimball replied promptly, stating that | set, with a round head and freckled face; one it had been for years a matter of regret that he of the poorest of camp soldiers, but in the presence of the enemy endowed with that peculiar courage that knew no fear, and while careless had requested the commanding officer of the of personal danger, looked well after the safety of the little squads that were put in his charge. had been bastily written upon the urgent de- His strong qualities were dash and an unerring aim with the revolver. It got to be a common thing, when the regiment was scouting in He was glad that I had now taken the matter | the rebel country, to see the advance start off in hand, and would with pleasure forward my on a run; then the whole regiment would take report and urge that it, be placed on file and | up the gallop. Soon shots would be heard from the front, and before long we would come to some dead Johnny lying in the road, put there of your regiment in that action. Not one did | by Pat's revolver. Up to the time of his death, in January, 1865, he had killed 17 rebels, to which no one else could lay a claim, and all of them in charging with his advance-guard, What else he might have done in general en-

But Arthur P. Lyon at last met his death at the hands of the rebel Gen. Lyon, Had he obeyed orders, it would not have bappened, but Pat had captured Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and any quantity of privates, and his ambition was to get a General. Another Bergeant of ours had captured Gen. Vance, and Pat was not going to let a little thing like an order prevent him from capturing Gen. Lyon. Before Col. Palmer attacked the rebel bri-

gade at Red Hill, Ala., he took the utmost pains and gave the most explicit instructions to make the attack a success. To Lyon, with an advance, was given the task of attacking the regiment that was encamped around the house where Gen. Lyon had his headquarters, while Serg't Anderson was instructed to dash into the house and get the General. It was just before daylight, very dark and awfully cold. The advance came on the rebel force from the rear, and no pickets announced their approach. Lyon led his command at a slow trot through the rebel camps, and when asked who he was replied that he had just got in. When he reached the house where the General slept he hastily dismounted, entered the yard, stepping over some of the sleeping rebels and touching others that were already up. He passed into the house, opened the first door to the right, wen't up to the bed and awoke Gen. Lyon, demanding his surrender. Those in the advance nearest the door saw the General come out to the little porch in front, dressed only in a shirt, with Pat at his heels with ready revolver in hand. There was no firing yet; our men ranged along the outer fence, and the rebels were just awakening to the fact that something was position we witnessed the attack upon the left of about to occur. Gen. Lyon turned around to "Well, I'm your prisoner; but it's very cold here. Won't you let me go back and get on

the rest of my clothes?" Pat said "All right," and followed the General into the house, who as soon as he entered the room, picked up a pistol, turned and shot Lyon through the head, killing him instantly. Gen. Lyon now ran to a window and called to his men that the Yankees were on them, and to open fire; but it wasn't their day for fighting, and they soon left, abandoning horses and rific storm of shot and shell, which killed and everything else that they would have to stop wounded a number of our men. Other batteries and pick up. Just as day broke our regiment had opened upon us, and the ridge seemed ablaze | reassembled, and it was found we had one piece of artillery, more horses than we knew what to do with, and 110 prisoners, while our own force was only 102 men in all. How will that do for a before breakfast

Hocd's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh, and also

affair?-C. H. KIRK, Philadelphia, Pa.

Criticising "The Cannoneer."

cently become a subscriber to your paper, and | Richmond, Ind. having served during the war in a light battery of artillery, I am very much interested in the "Story of a Cannoneer." There is no doubt in | Lowell, Mass., for a set of their album cards. ice. He says "the Regular batteries were the best," yet admits that his particular battery was composed largely of volunteers from in best in the service. But I do not think the members of Battery K, 3d N. Y. L. A., are ready to admit that the Regulars could handle a battery, in or out of action, any better than we could. We were commanded by Capt. James R. Angel, and while he was not exactly an angel, he could handle a battery equal to any other officer in threatened the right and rear of the force opposing | the army, and was kind to his men, while exacting the strictest discipline, and brought his battery to as high a state of efficiency as it was

beautiful wife of the Captain of the dispatch one of the pieces. The presence of a lady in the her plucky bearing formed the theme of admir-

ing comment.-Charles W. WHEATON, Battery K, 3d N. Y. L. A., Alexandria, Minn.

CATARRH CURED. A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loath some disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from flag. The ball had struck the figures 84 in the em-broidered bugic in the front of his cap.

His death was instantaneous. Had be lived but CHICKAMAUGA.

What Command Repulsed Hindman's Division? EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Seeing an article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Oct. 17 from Geo. E. Dalton, 18 South Main street, St. Louis, Mo., I will reply to it. I participated in the three-days' fight of Chickamauga-18th, 19th and 20th of September, 1863-and will give my version of it, and if I make any mis-

On the evening of the 18th our brigade, with a section of the 18th Ohio battery, were orderthe rebelskirmishers. One man was killed of the 96th Ill., as it was in the advance. The Adjutant of our regiment came running back, and ordered our company to the front and to deploy as skirmishers. I remember very well that our guns were not loaded, and we loaded as we double-quicked to the front. We deployed and drove in their skirmish-line, they falling back | the Southside Railroad in the rebel lines. through an old field which had grown up with tall weeds. It becoming dark we ceased firing, fort by the Sixth Corps veterans, and they were

fell back about a mile, made our coffee, and waited for further orders. It was about noon when we were ordered to the front again. This ing, as they had got range on us with their artillery, and their shells would burst near and pouring it into their line, as they were in this old field about midway. I think they had lain down and were awaiting us.

as the night was cold, with quite a frost, the | nies. men suffered considerably. On the morning of | The Sixth Corps, after getting breakfast, the 20th we expected to renew the fight, but as | at once formed in line of battle, but did ors of the 84th may learn while living what the sun came up everything in our front not advance. Soon after noon, however, Gen. was quiet. To understand this quiet it will be | Wright determined not to be left out of any necessary to glance for a moment at what had movement, and he ordered the corps out of the

crossed to the west bank of the Chickamauga, a fact entirely unknown to Gen. Thomas. On the morning of the 19th Col. McCook, supposing the brigade which had crossed at Bail's a fact entirely unknown to Gen. Thomas. On pushed on too far. The outer works were held, the morning of the 19th Col. McCook, supposted the 19t support by the Chickamauga. This movement brought on the battle of the 19th. Instead of a single brigade the whole rebel army was found on the west bank of the Chickamauga.

The heaviest fighting on the 19th was on

our center and left, and the result of the day's work was favorable to us, but not decisive. During the night Gen. Thomas, in anticipation of an attack from a largely superior force the next morning, drew back and shortened his line, the same movement was made by Gen. Bragg with his right, shortening that part of his line and massing his forces for a determined attack on Gen. Thomas's left on Sunday morning. This condition of affairs explains the quietude in our front on Sunday morning, the 20th. But away to our right we could hear the roar of battle, and about 11 a. m. we had orders from Gen. Gordon Granger to move to the right, marching through the woods guided by the sound of cannon. Near Cloud's Springs we found the road in possession of Forrest's cavalry, which we brushed away. At this point was a sad sight. The grounds about the Springs had been the site of our hospitals on Saturday and Sunday forencon. The place had been run over by the enemy, and hundreds of wounded were lying there without attention. Now, if Mr. George E. Dalton will observe closely be will soon learn what regiments were fired upon by the rebels. Our brigade marched out of the woods into this old stumpy field, as he says, which I remember very well. At this critical time Gen. Whitaker formed our brigade into a square, marching so as to repel any charge from the enemy, either from our right or left. We found that our line was in the shape of a

horseshoe, and the rebels had a battery on our left and one on our right, which had a crossfire on us. As we marched through that field I thought it was one of the grandest sights I had ever seen in the movements of troops. There was fine military tactics used. At this critical moment, when all hope of reinforcements with which to beat back the new danger must have fled, Gen. Thomas saw a body of troops approaching from the north through the fields. The clouds of dust so obscured the column that it was impossible to distinguish whether it was friend or foe. Sending a staff officer to meet it, with in-

struction to wave his hat if it was reinforcements, he waited in suspense until the signal was given that help was approaching, when he rode down the hill from the Snodgrass House to meet Gen. Granger, and hastily explaining to him the situation, he sent him with his two brigades to the point of danger, not 300 yards distant. Our brigade, led by Gen. Steedman, charged the advancing foe. There it was that Gen. Steedman took the colors of the 115th Ill. and dashed forward, and in 20 minutes the rebel host had melted away, and both gorge and hill were held by our brigade.

This brigade consisted of the following regiments: 40th Ohio, 84th Ind., 96th and 115th Ill. These regiments were the ones that Mr. Dalton wishes to know. The rebel troops we charged were the division of Gen. Hindman; as fight so well and that he never saw Confederate troops fight better."

In conclusion, I will say that in all the history and accounts of that dreadful three days' battle, I have failed to see Whitaker's Brigade cures consumption in its early stages. Sold by mentioned. With less than 4,000 men we lost between 2 o'clock p. m. and sundown 1,732 killed and wounded. Therefore we claim the honor for the Second Brigade, First Division, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have re- | Fourth Corps.-W. H. Yor, Co. B, 40th Ohio,

Send a 2-cent. stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Father Against Son.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Oct. 31 I see an article headed "Father Against Son," which is correct as far as it zoes, all except the name; and if you will allow me space in your paper I will give the circumstances connected therewith to your readers. At the beginning of the rebellion, while Gen. Wise held possession of the Kanawha Valley, with headquarters at Charleston, and was scouring the country for soldiers, the writer and a few others of loyal sentiments banded ourselves together to resist being forced into the Confederate army. In the meantime this man Pinson (instead of Pierson, as stated in the article referred to) raised a small comover and annihilate the company of "Tories," He went to Connelton to procure ammunition for that purpose, and was reported to Gen. Cox (the Federal General who drove Wise from the Valley), who sent a squad of soldiers in charge of a Lieutenant after the said ammunition, with the result stated in your communication. The son, Harvey, before mentioned, volunteered in the same company with the writer, and was killed in battle, as before stated. The name is Pinson instead of Pierson, -- John W. Estep. Buchanan, Ky.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, paming this paper, W. A. Noves, 820 Powers' Block, Kochester, N. Y.

IN FRONT OF FORT FISHER. The Assault of the Sixth Corps on the 25th of March, 1865.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have searched the historics of the war in vain for a correct and extended account of the assault on the picket-line in front of Fort Fisher March 25, 1865. This affair was so soon overshadowed by the assault on the works of Petersburg and representation I hope some comrade will cor- the battles of Fair Oaks, Farmville and Sailors' Creek, which precipitated the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army at Appomattox, that but a bare reference only is made by the historians ed forward on the Ringgold road, and about of this most important and gallant affair, four miles out. As we were marching in four | which cost the old fighting Sixth Corps dearly ranks the head of the column was fired into by | in officers, if not in numbers of enlisted men, some 800 being killed and wounded.

The Sixth Corps lay just west of the cele-brated Weldon Railroad, its lines extending out toward the enemy to a point at one of the largest works anywhere on Grant's lines, Fort Fisher; then southwest and south to connect with the Second Corps. Fort Fisher's guns could reach Many a hard day's work was spent on this

and all became quiet, except occasionally the proud of it. The ground in its immediate rebs would let loose with their artillery; but | front to the north was an open field, skirted on we lay close to the ground and they did us no | the east by timber. From the embrasures of the guns on the north side of this fort the About 2 o'clock in the morning we were or- heavily-intrenched outer Confederate picketdered to fall back quietly, which we did. We line could be seen, along which squads of graybacks would be passing back and forth in safety. On the morning of the 25th of March we were aroused in camp by sharp musketrytime the rebels seemed to apprehend our com- firing, which soon developed cannonading on our right. This was at about 3 o'clock, when we were sleeping the soundest. Everyall around us; but we succeeded in reaching an | body grasped his arms and rushed into line old fence, where we stopped, and commenced almost en deshabille. I know that after being dismissed, after standing in line a few moments, as the firing was so far away from our front, I perceived that I had gotten my Presently we noticed that their bullets were | trousers on "'hind side before." But I had coming lengthwise down the fence. Forrest's my cartridge-box on and my musket loaded, cavalry was flanking us, and because of their | ready for the fray. Possibly I may have felt great numbers we fell back again to the posi- like going backward if the enemy had struck tion we had occupied the day before. Our loss our front with the vigor that they struck the was about 50 killed and wounded. That night | boys of the Ninth Corps that morning. They our brigade lay on their arms, without blank- lost Fort Hell, but finally recovered it, and ets, and were not permitted to make fires; and | scooped in a couple of thousand muddy John-

happened in our front and right on the 19th. | earthworks, and formed them in line of battle, The Surgeon of the 40th Ohio says, in his brigade front, in front of Fort Fisher. In "History of the Battle of Chickamauga," that on the 17th our army was at Crawfish Springs, suppose a charge would be made on them, and the left being at Lee's Mills. On the 18th, it | so they did not mass any great force at that being evident that the enemy would attempt a | point. But all at once-Hyde's Brigade leadcrossing lower down, our army was extended to | ing-the Second Division suddenly advanced the left. Up to the 17th we still held the cross- over the open plain in full sight of the enemy, ing of the Chickamauga on the roads leading and, after receiving a galling fire, sprang over back to Rossville, but on the night of the 18th | the enemy's works, driving them into their the infantry of the enemy effected a crossing at | main breastworks, a short distance to the rear. Reid's Bridge; but after a single brigade had | These works were well protected by abatis, crossed, Col. Dan McCook with a brigade of our | and could not be captured in daylight. The ing the brigade which had crossed at Reid's | over and among the men with great precision. | and was also in the war of 1812. Bridge was isolated, suggested a movement for | Col. Holt, of the 49th N. Y., was mortally its capture, a suggestion which Gen. Thomas | wounded in the charge, and Col. A. M. Dwight, followed by sending Gen. Brannan with two of the 122d N. Y., was beheaded by a cannonbrigades to reconnoiter the road to the burnt | shot from the enemy at point-blank range, bridge, and if practicable to capture the and a galling infantry fire was opened on the brigade supposed to be separated from any | works of the Third Division, I believe, on our right. But still the boys in blue hung on.

We had gained an important advantage and much ground in front of Fort Welch (a little to the left of Fort Fisher), and along our line to the Weldon Railroad, on our right. A desperate assault was made on the Third Division in these woods near the Squirrel Level road, but our line still hung to their vantage ground. Near dark the enemy gave up the attempt to retake their lost picket-line, and our corps returned to camp.

The next morning I was detailed for picket, and at once went on duty on the old rebel line. All day long we werked hard turning the works to face the other way, and by dark were quite safely intrenched in our new and advanced line. We could look right into the camps of the enemy. In front of these woods our line jutted out a great distance into the enemy's country, and about midnight this advanced position was strongly reinforced.

But notwithstanding the reinforcement to this portion of the line, the enemy made a desperate charge there and carried our new works as far as they prejected out, and it was with difficulty that our line was held on either side of the broken position until reinforcements came from camp. In fact, the whole corps came out again and formed in our rear as supports. With the ald of the sharpshooters the pickets were able to return to their position on a straight line, which formed after the advanced point had been crushed in. The enemy persistently refused to give up the contest until near noon, when we were relieved and went into camp.

And here I must relate an instance of presumption, comedy and bravery. I lay in a large pit on a knoll, in the rear of which but a short distance was a thicket of small dry trees. The bullets from the enemy would plunge into this thicket and make a terrible noise all during our fight. We would put our caps upon our bayonets above the pit for the enemy's sharpshooters to fire at, and thus expose their positions. A cap would soon be perforated, and the balls would go crashing and bowling through this dry thicket, scaring us considerably, so that we would lie pretty low in the

After the firing had partially subsided, on our side of the thicket emerged in full uniform, sash, sword, white gloves, etc., the Colonel of the 1st Me., who said he was officer of the picket-line, and that we would soon be relieved by his men coming up to us. He walked to our pit in full view of the enemy as unconcerned as if he had been in Bangor, and inquired where the next pit was on our left. We pointed it out to him, and I advised him to go back around the picket to get to it, as " they were shooting very carelessly over there," indicating the Johnnies. He paid no attention to my caution, and stalked along proudly straight toward the pit. I felt certain that he would be hit, and felt surprised that he had escaped when standing up back of our pit. So I again called out: "Colonel, they shoot --careless; go back!" Still he marched on, but he declared afterward he never saw "Federals | he had only taken a step or two when a shower of balls flew all around him, and crashed with a terrible report in the brush. At this the Colonel stiffly sheered off toward the bushes, remarking with a genuine New England accent, "Shooting-ah!" It was enough to make one smile to see the Colonel stiffly sheer off into the bushes, never ducking his head or flinching | John Morgan, after his celebrated raid through as the bullets whizzed around him.

The value of this advantage gained over the Confederates was appreciated in a few days. | County, O., by George W. Rue, Major, 9th Ky. assault the enemy that portion of the enemy's lines in front of Fort Welch was selected, as Gen. Wright had been able to get close enough to see where he could drive his corps, like a wedge, through the enemy's breastworks. corps being massed on the very ground that had been taken from the enemy on the 25th of March. In this fight, too, some of our regiments had a good opportunity to try their sixshooters, as the ground near which I was picketed was covered with brass shells from their

rifles. One of the recruits on picket with me, sometime before we were attacked, suddenly had an attack of the stomachache (?) and ran away to camp and reported the whole picket as being captured; so my comrades were much surprised and pleased to see me on my return. I never had a hankering to go to Richmond that way, and always took large chances on getting away if the Johnnies got too close,-Z. T. GRIFFIN; Co. E, 122d N. Y., 154 La Salle street, Chicago,

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PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the

Information Asked and Given.

Louis Shamfine, Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapds, Mich., wants to know the name and rank of the rebel officer who was turned over to the 69th Pa. at Spottsylvania at 1 o'clock on the morning of May 9, 1864. He led the 10th Ga. in a bayonet charge, and was captured after a desperate hand-to-hand fight.

Joseph G. Hull, Co. A, 9th Ohio Cav., Lusk, Wyo., says that in his Territory is a good place for old soldiers to settle. There is lots of Government land yet unclaimed, and woman suffrage. It is a fine place for the surplus Eastern girls, as there are many bachelors, and women are almost as scarce as hen's teeth.

C. K. Roberts, Fowler, Ind., writes that his attention has been called to the fact that the Major of the 69th Ind. is desirous of knowing if the man who saved his life at Selma Bayou, Tex., is living. The writer says he is the man, and that he was a member of Co. L, 1st Ind. H. A. He would like to hear from the Major.

Mrs. H. A. Harper, Gettysburg, Pa., says that on the afternoon of the first day's fight at Gettysburg, when the Eleventh Corps, hard pressed, passed through the town, her home in the center of the village was turned into a hos- | times barely escaped with his life. pital, and a number of men were received who, unable to keep up with their comrades, were Mrs. Harper and other members of her family this man, either unwilling to resort to such a now that he is willing to be forgiven. subterfuge or by reason of his concern for his colors, was hurried to an attic and stowed away, taking the flag with him. The attic was extremely small and very uncomfortable. He stayed there for three days, when he declared around his body, underneath his coat, handed the staff to his hostess, and left the house. In

sequel to this incident. C. C. Rubottom, Co. K, 43d Ind., Liberty, Mo., wants to hear from any comrade living in southern Missouri in regard to homestoads and | writer at this moment and said, "Captain, take Government lands, as he is desirous of locating our division flag and hurry up and plant it on in that country.

The Oldest Comrade.

T. A. Bereman, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Iowa, G.A.R., Mt. Pleasant, G. W. Brown, Co. B, 22d Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, writes that Richard Rians, a member of Iowa City Post, is 90 years old. He enlisted

served as Sergeant of Co. D, 37th Iowa.

W. R. Merriman has recognized the G.A.R. by even appear to know that Whitaker's Brigade appointing one of its members to the position | was on the extreme right of the second line of of State Inspector of Steam Boilers and Steam | battle. Vessels, First Congressional District.

E. B. Johnson, Co. A. 33d Ind., Hamilton, Mo., says that he is the man who cut the checkerboard on the floor of Libby Prison, and he has still three of the buttons that were used in the games there. He is willing to part with two of the buttons if any comrade would like them for relics, but he advises that not all

O. J. Lvon, Sabetha, Kan., desires to warn all comrades against one Chas. E. George, Manager of a so-called European-American Special News Association. The writer answered his advertisement in a paper for a special news correspondent, and received a reply that he would be sent a certificate of membership for \$1. He sent the dollar and subsequently an article for publication. The article in the course of time was returned, and Comrade Lyon demanded his money back. This was refused him, when the comrade drew on him at sight, and the draft was returned to him dishonored.

C. G. Odell, Eagle Bend, Minn., writes that 10, 1864, aged 13 years and one mouth. He was discharged March 15, 1866.

John W. Thompson, Helena, Mont., has a relic of the war which he prizes very highly. It is a small ax which a soldier, returning from the war with his regiment, and passing through Pittsburg, presented to him. Who the donor was and where he came from, Thompson did not know and has never been able to learn. As the regiment was passing through the streets of the city the soldier stepped out of the ranks and going to the writer, who, then a mere boy, was standing on the curbstone, said : "Here is an ax which I have carried all through the war. You can have it and keep it as a memento of the great struggle." Thompson took the ax, and lately he has had it polished and nickel-plated, and uses it as a paper-weight. On one side is the inscription, "The Civil War, 1861-'65." He would like to hear from its

former owner. R. J. Lagrange, Co. E, 20th Iowa, and Co. B, Mississippi Marine Brigade, Grinnell, Iowa, would like to correspond with some soldier's daughter or widow, with a view to matrimony.

Comments and Corrections. George W. Barrows, 39th Ill., Coldwater, Mich., says that J. R. Covey, Co. B, 39th Ill., is correct in regard to what troops charged on Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. The writer was there, and says that his regiment lost very heavily in that battle, as well as others, Joseph Thompson, Co. C, 29th Mo., Munger. Mo., in reply to Philip Helder, who stated in the issue of Oct. 14 that he desired to hear from Osterhaus's men in regard to Lookout Mountain, says that he belonged to that division, and that the command marched all the way from Corinth, Miss., through mud and rain to relieve the starving men and horses. They marched into the valley alongside the mountain on Nov. 24, and the writer was one of those who

climbed to the top the next day. V. A. Walkup, Co. L, 13th Ky. Cav., Audubon, Iowa, says that in a late issue of this paper a comrade is mistaken as to who captured Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Morgan was taken Sunday, July 26, 1863, in Columbiana When Gen. Wright came to look for a place to | Cav. The writer will take pleasure in giving an account of the raid by letter to any comrade desiring it.

Martin V. Hargrove, Sergeant, 23d N. J. Brown's Mills, N. J., says that although he is not acquainted with a single comrade of the This he did on the morning of April 2, his 61st Pa. he desires to do them justice regarding the charge at Marye's Hights. He says that, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, that regiment led the charge on that memorable Sunday. He was there and saw it all, Lost and Found.

E. S. Van Sickle, Bedford, Iowa, says that his father, A. B. Van Sickle, was Captain of Co. G. 4th Mo. Cav., was wounded in the battle of Big Blue and never returned to the service. When he went to the hospital, at Jefferson City, he left his sword there, and never found out what became of it. The writer would like to know into whose hands it was likely to fall, and of the possibility of recovering it.

Wm. Hicks, Marion, Ind., says that an exrebel lives near him who has a small Testament It is badly blood-stained, and has written on the fly-leaf, "James R. Coble, New-igh, Christmas, 1863. Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Search the Scriptures." The owner of the book was a young man about 20 years of age, who was killed at Kernstown, Va., in 1864. He belonged to a cavalry regiment, and was shot from his horse just as the rebel above mentioned passed him, and seeing the book fall, picked it up. Daniel Fessler, Wolf Creek, Ore., 20th Pa. and Knapp's battery, lost his discharge from these organizations in the Humboldt

Mountains, Nev. Random Shots. James F. Russell, Co. G, 1st Mich., Champion St., Battle Creek. Mich., says his regiment went out with 960 officers and men. During four years' service it received 387 recruits, making its total strength 1,347. Of this number it lost china, silver plate, stoves, etc. All these | 13 officers and 103 men killed, three officers and 32 men died of wounds, one officer and 92 men chooses to pay outright, at less than half the | died of disease, making a total loss of 245. retail price. We also furnish gold watches on There were wounded 768 officers and men. The regiment went in at the Second Bull Run with

their Colonel, four Captains, three Lieutenants and 66 men killed, five officers and 51 men

20 officers and 227 men; they charged the rebel batteries with the 18th Mass, and 13th N. Y., and in less than 20 minutes had lost wounded-more than one-half the number that engaged in the fight.

Chris. Friender, No. 5 Burrett street, Sche-nectady, N. Y., sends a picture of the flag of the 44th N. Y., which became historical by having 12 standard-bearers killed and 13 wounded. The flag is, of course, very much tattered, and shows conclusively that it saw hard service.

Robert Pittman, Groesbeck, Tex., is very fond of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and thinks it should be in the hands of every veteran. He backs up his opinion by sending us several subscriptions. J. Leahy, Sergeant, Co. D, 123d Ohio, Hays,

Kan., says that in his section four soldiers, each

was indorsed by almost all the patrons of the

office, were applicants for a certain position; but notwithstanding this the Congressman from the district recommended a political striker in preference to one of the veterans. Jasper Buckner, Bybee, Tenn., says that at the outbreak of the war the sympathizers with the Union in his part of the country had to resort to a great many tricks in order to save themselves from being conscripted into the rebel army. They dug holes in the ground and hid themselves, until able to find guides to take them across the Cumberland Mountains to Kentucky, where they could enlist on the right side. He himself saw hard times, and many

D. H. Wheaton, 3d N. J. Cav., Sea Isle City, N. J., thought the story "Between Two Fires" in imminent danger of capture. Among these | an exceedingly interesting one. The allusion was a color-bearer with his flag, and, though | to his own regiment, "Butterfly Cavalry," somewhat startled him, and if he was mixed tied white strips around the arms of many of | up with any of the marauding business around the unfortunates to pass them off as nurses, | the author's premises, he wishes to say to him

Lookout Mountain.

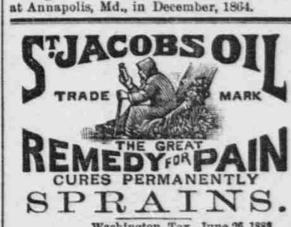
T. J. Wright, Captain, Co. H, 8th Ky., Butler, Mo., says that the "Fighting Parson," in his account of Lookout Mountain, is in error in that he could no longer bear the sound of builded on the roof, and felt that he must seek lets on the roof, and the roof he roof, and the roof he roof, and the roof he roof he roof, and the roof he roof that he could no longer bear the sound of bul- | regard to the command that lay nearest to the his then trying position. He wrapped the flag | writer says that the venturesome ones to which the Parson alludes were Capt. John Wilson, Serg'ts Joseph Wagers and James Wood, and the excitement of the time Mrs. Harper did not | Privates Chas. Witt, Geo. H. Davis, John Gillearn the man's name or regiment, and she has bert and Ed. Anderson, all of the 8th Ky. never heard from him since the day he left her | They carried up with them the flag nearest at house. She still has the staff in her possession, | hand, and just before daylight waved it from and wants to know if anyone can furnish the | the very rock where the rebels' signal station had been. Then, as Capt. W. L. Stork, Acting Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Geary's staff, states, the "shout began," etc. Gen. Geary turned to the top." The writer soon scaled the rocks and had the flag waving on the same spot where he had first seen the Stars and Stripes. Someone has asserted that there were no rebels on the says that the "Fighting Parson" does not make any reference to the hard fighting south of the Carlin House late in the evening of the 24th. where so many of Whitaker's Brigade and Sept. 2, 1862, being then 63 years of age. He others fell. The "Parson" is further mistaken in saying that the right of the White Star Division lay nearest to the Palisade, at the nose of S. D. Brear, Winona, Minn., says that Gov. | the mountain, during the night. He does not

Gen. Grant's Good Heart. Edward Griswold, 1st Conn. L. A., Guilford, Conn., writes that on Aug. 15, 1864, one section of his battery was sent out to the extreme left of our line on the north side of the James River beyond Deep Bottom, with Foster's Brigade, of the Tenth Corps, to dislodge a regiment of rebel | NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, riflemen, who had secreted themselves in a farmhouse and in its outbuildings and hedges, and had opened a destructive fire on one of our brigades of infantry. It was a terrible hot day, and soon the stretchers were doing a lively business carrying off the sunstruck as well as the wounded. While they were engaged the writer heard the moans of a wounded man near him, but could not leave his post to go to his assistance. Just then two men approached. They were Gen. Grant and his Orderly. The General did not see the fallen man until his horse was almost over him, when he stopped, dismounted, beckoned to his Orderly, and the great General took the private soldier in Chas. Hazen enlisted in Co. G. 35th Wis., Feb. his arms, and, with the help of the Orderly, carried him as tenderly as if he was his father to the shade of a hemlock some yards away, and laid him gently down. This incident well illustrates one of the characteristics of this great soldier, and the writer doubts if any of

Gen. Powell. J. N. Sweeney, Sergeant, Co. I, 75th Ohio, Wier, Kan., says that in THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE of Oct. 31 reference is made to Gen. W. H. Powell being confined in the Black Hole under the pavement at Libby, and he is spoken of as Colonel of an Ohio regiment. Powell was Colonel of the 2d W. Va. Cav. The writer was himself an inmate of the Black Hole at the same time as the General, though in a different compartment. At the door of his cell there was a small hole four inches square, through which a little light penetrated. On one occasion he pursuaded the sentry at the door of his cell to go to the General for some writing materials, and Sweeney wrote a letter to the Commandant, as a result of which he was speedily transferred to Belle Isle, a paradise in comparison to the dungeon. In connection with the writing material Powell sent the comrade a pamphlet containing the Book of Mat-Fort Gregg, namely, the First Brigade, First | thew, with numerous passages marked, and on the fly-leaf the number of times he had read it through. This book was stolen from the writer at Annapolis, Md., in December, 1864.

his subordinate Generals would have done the

same thing.



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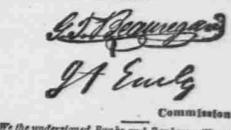
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